

Programming in C++

Classes

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Objectives

Objectives:

- ▶ Create and call constructors
- ▶ Use data member initialization
- ▶ Create access control
- ▶ Access members (data and function)

Constructors

Declare

Constructor properties:

- ▶ Special methods
- ▶ Named same as class
- ▶ Have no return type (not even void)
- ▶ Can be overloaded

```
class Point2D {  
public:  
    Point2D();  
    Point2D(const double x, const double y);  
    ...  
protected:  
    double mX;  
    double mY;  
};
```

Implement

Implementation properties:

- ▶ Initialize data members, in declaration order
- ▶ Defaults, parameters, computation to initialize

```
Point2D::Point2D()
  : mX(0.0), mY(0.0) {
}
Point2D::Point2D(const double x, const double y)
  : mX(0.0), mY(0.0) {
  setX(x);
  setY(y);
}
```

Invoke (Call)

Invoke properties:

- ▶ No () uses default constructor
- ▶ Argument list is matched to constructor parameter list

```
Point2D p; // Point2D object, default constructed.  
Point2D q(3.14, 2.71); // Point2D object, value constructed
```

Specifying Access

Specifiers

- ▶ `private` - Only the class methods can access (default)
- ▶ `protected` - Only class or derived class methods can access
- ▶ `public` - Any code can access

```
class Point2D {
public:
    Point2D();
    Point2D(const double x, const double y);
    double getX() const;
    double getY() const;
    void setX(const double x);
    void setY(const double y);
    // straight line distance from the origin
    double distance() const;

protected:
    double mX;
    double mY;
};
```

Member Access

Data Members

- ▶ `mX` - raw name, scoping rules apply (this is implicit)
- ▶ `this->mX` - this is explicit member access
- ▶ `this` is implicitly declared inside methods

```
double Point2D::getX() const {
    return mX;
}
void Point2D::setX(const double x) {
    if(x >= 0.0) {
        this->mX = x;
    }
}
```

Member Functions (Methods)

- ▶ `setX` - raw name, scoping rules apply (`this` is implicit)
- ▶ `this->setX` - `this` is explicit member access
- ▶ `(*this)->setX` - same meaning as `this->setX`
- ▶ `this` is implicitly declared inside methods

```
Point2D::Point2D(const double x, const double y)
  : mX(0.0), mY(0.0) {
  setX(x);
  this->setX(x);
  (*this).setY(y);
}
```